

Education - 1927

Denominational Schools.

Ghost of Suspicion Raises Its Head in Wilberforce University Investigation

State Auditor of Ohio to Quiz Head of Combined Normal and Industrial Department, Following Charge of Extravagance

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.—The ghost of suspicion reared its menacing head again last week as further developments in the sensational Wilberforce University investigation, in which mismanagement, misappropriation of funds and conversion of property are charged, were revealed.

State Auditor Tracy and his special examiners, F. Brown, recently appointed to the State Attorney General's office, announced that Richmond C. Bundy, superintendent of the C. N. and I. (State) Department of Wilberforce University, would be quizzed during the week.

Considerable speculation regarding the discovery of the sale of thousands of dollars of property, willed to Wilberforce for "a permanent endowment fund, of which President Gilbert Jones and H. E. Stewart of Chicago, member of the trustee board, have declared they have no knowledge whatsoever.

The sale, which was said to have been made by Bishop William B. Derrick, former president of trustee board, and Horace Talbert, former university secretary, is in evidence.

Information concerning the property was unearthed by Sheridan A. Bruseaux of the Keystone National Detective Agency of Chicago, and will not enter into the State's quiz, but will be embodied in the combined report of the State Department of Education and the auditor's office.

Because of later evidence regarding the alleged gross extravagance of Mr. Bundy, he was not quizzed today.

In a special interview with Auditor Tracy, the chairman of the finance committee of the House of Representatives, and officials of the Department of Education, the following facts were brought out:

Mr. Tracy stated that Bundy, with his legal advisor, State Senator Roy C. Marshall, of Xenia, would appear before him probably not later than Thursday of this week. That his report, including

He said that all the facts would be made public, but that it is possible that the State might interpret the alleged extravagance differently than the general public. In all cases he would be guided by the rulings of the attorney general. Mr. Tracy said:

"I hope some good will come of this investigation, as it will be unfortunate to say that Negroes cannot manage their own affairs."

In regards to the possibility of cuts in the school's appropriation, he said: "The institution won't suffer for misconduct of any one man." He further said that all recoveries and refunds for the alleged overcharging and extravagance would be demanded according to the ruling of the attorney general's office.

It is current opinion around the State House that the findings of the examiners will mean the demise of the Bundy regime.

Officials at the State House seem friendly to Wilberforce, but will act on any irregularities brought out in the hearing before Auditor Brown, or in the hearing before the finance committee.

At the request of Mr. Bruseaux, the Board of Education is sending a committee to Wilberforce to ascertain its rating and will report its findings later.

Birmingham, Ala.

JUL 8 1927

BIRMINGHAM SITE OF NEGRO COLLEGE TO COST \$125,000

Merger Of Payne And Bethel Institutions Will Bring University To City

BY W. J. BOLES

Birmingham soon will have a negro university, according to announcement made here by Bishop W. A. Fountain, of Atlanta, and the Rev. J. R. Burgess, presiding elder of the Birmingham District, African Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be under the control and management of that denomination in Alabama.

A tract of land comprising 27 acres in the northern part of Woodlawn, between Sixtieth and Sixty-Fifth Streets, has been bought, it is said, and work on the construction of the first three units of the plant is to begin early in the Fall.

Three units, comprising the administration building and dormitories for boys and girls, are expected to be ready to open the first term in January.

The university is a merger of the Payne University at Selma and Bethel College at Montgomery and will be known as the Greater Payne University. The college at Selma will be continued as a preparatory school and junior college, but the property of Bethel College has been sold and that institution will be discontinued.

To Cost \$125,000

The three buildings to be constructed at present with their equipment, it is estimated will cost about \$125,000, and the money is said to be in hand to finance virtually all of this.

The six conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama, with a membership of 50,000, are supporting the university, and the educational committee of the general conference is furnishing part of the funds.

The tract of land in Woodlawn is fully paid for, it is said. It is situated

on a hill a few blocks north of the Woodlawn business district and extends from Sixtieth to Sixty-Fifth Streets.

The Rev. E. C. Mitchell has been elected president of the Greater Payne University and will take charge when it opens. Bishop Fountain presides over the Alabama conferences. The Rev. J. R. Burgess, presiding elder of the Birmingham district, is chairman of the finance committee, and J. B. Carter, chairman of the building committee.

To Graduate Ministers

The university, in addition to including the regular university courses, will have normal training and theological departments for the training of teachers and ministers.

The 44 Sunday Schools of that denomination in Birmingham held their annual picnic on the site of the proposed university Thursday with about 5,000 men, women and children present. News that a university for negroes was to be built on the site created great enthusiasm and the adults pledged their support to make it a great success.

The three buildings to be constructed at present, it is said, are but the beginning of an educational plant that will compare favorably with the best in the United States conducted by and for that race.

MAY 13 1927

NEGRO METHODISTS TO BUILD UNIVERSITY

Under auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal church, ground will be broken in June for the erection in Woodlawn of a southwide university for negroes at a cost of \$1,000,000 the Rev. P. W. Walls, a member of the educational board of the church announced Saturday.

It will be known as Payne university and will be established on a forty acre tract south of the negro section of Woodlawn cemetery in the vicinity of Sixty fifth street and Seventh avenue, north. The land was acquired some time ago and details of the building program now are complete, Walls said.

The negro university at Selma will be discontinued, and its stu-

dents transferred to Payne university, he said. The initial building program calls for three buildings, including a dormitory with accommodations for more than 300 students. —Age-Herald.

Denominational Schools

NACOP, GA. News

JAN 15 1927

Negro Methodists Pledge \$125,000 For Education

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 18. As the feature of the closing session here of the Bishops' council of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, it was announced Friday that \$125,000 had been given during the last six months towards education.

NEGRO SCHOOL ASKS FOR FINANCIAL AID

Lomax-Hannon Institute at
Greenville Appeals For Funds
To Lift Debt

GREENVILLE, ALA., April 30.—Special to The Advertiser.—Seeking to clear the institution of debt, Bishop B. G. Shaw has launched a campaign to raise \$15,000 for the Lomax-Hannon High and Industrial school for negroes, located just south of Greenville. The school was established by the late Bishop Alstork and is located on a tract of land comprising 210 acres.

The school is endeavoring to give to good, poor negroes, an opportunity of securing a practical education. The board of trustees, of which A. G. Alstork of Montgomery is a member state that they are handicapped by debt and for lack of sufficient funds to inaugurate certain extensions and expansions.

The institution is a Methodist negro school, and because of its semi-religious nature, is denied many gifts which might come its way, the trustees claim.

The school has six buildings, two of which are dormitories for boys and girls. A large area of land is being used for farming operations. Poultry raising and livestock are featured in its industrial program. The faculty is composed of 14 of the best trained negro teachers obtainable and has an enrollment of more than 300 students.

An appeal is made to liberal Alabamians to let this institution be one of the objects of their benefaction.

AGE-HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MAY 8 1927

\$1,000,000 COLLEGE IS NEGRO PLAN

A. M. E. Church To Erect
Southwide Institution
In Woodlawn

WORK TO START ON
BUILDINGS IN JUNE

Selma University To Be
Discontinued, Students
Coming Here

Under auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal church, ground will be broken in June for the erection in Woodlawn of a south-wide university for negroes at a cost of \$1,000,000, the Rev. P. W. Walls, a member of the educational board of the church, announced Saturday.

It will be known as Payne university and will be established on a 40-acre tract south of the negro section of Woodlawn cemetery, in the vicinity of Sixty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, north. The land was acquired some time ago and details of the building program now are complete, Walls said.

The negro university at Selma will be discontinued and its students transferred to Payne university, he said. The initial building program calls for three buildings, including a dormitory with accommodations for more than 300 students.

Train For Ministry

According to the Rev. Walls, the institution will be devoted principally to the training of negroes for the ministry and to instruction in industrial trades. A drive has been launched throughout the negro Methodist churches of the south for funds, a substantial amount already is in hand, and payments on the building site have been made, he said.

"Payne university," he continued, "will be the largest institution of its kind in the country. The leaders of the church will be in charge of its operation, and their aim is to build up a college that will not only be the pride of the negroes of the south, but their white friends as well. All doubt as to the success of the undertaking was removed before the directing board authorized me to make public the building plans. Work on the first units will begin not later than the last of June, and the formal opening of the college will be held as soon as these units are completed."

Additions to the college plant will be made from time to time. Walls announced. The construction plans, already fully approved by the authorities in charge, contemplate a large campus with ample facilities for recreation of all kinds.

Walls said the negro Methodists of the south have had the establishment of Payne university in mind for several years. It was just a few months ago, he added, that the necessary financial arrangements could be shaped.

Demonstration Schools.

ATLANTA, GA. ~~Consolidated~~

MAY 19 1907

ROCKEFELLER, JR., HERE TO DEDICATE SPELMAN BUILDING

Famous Philanthropist and Party Guests of Honor at Dinner Ten- dered by Local Trustees

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his party, including Mrs. Rockefeller, William Travers Jerome, Jr., Trevor Arnett and Mrs. George Coleman, of New York, who arrived in Atlanta Wednesday afternoon to be present Thursday at the dedication of the Sisters' chapel, handsome stone building recently erected at Spelman college in honor of Mr. Rockefeller's mother and aunt, were guests of honor Wednesday night at a dinner given at the Druid Hills Golf club by the resident trustees of the college to the visiting trustees. Many distinguished Atlantans were present as guests.

While the program called for no formal speeches many, including Mr. Rockefeller, were called upon for short informal talks.

"It is a great pleasure," said the great philanthropist, when called upon at the conclusion of the evening to respond to the many warm expressions of appreciation of his and his father's great work along philanthropic and educational lines, "to be here tonight and to mingle with the trustees and the distinguished citizens of this wonderful city who have done so much to further the work of Spelman college.

Lauds Miss Tapley.

"I am deeply appreciative of the wonderful tributes that I have heard paid my father and myself tonight, and I assure you that those tributes

will be conveyed to him whom so richly deserves them and who has been the guiding spirit in anything I may have been able to do."

Alluding to the work that has been carried on by Miss Lucy Tapley the speaker said that it was due to her wise leadership, unselfish devotion and untiring efforts that the influence of Spelman has been felt, not only in the south, but throughout the entire country.

"It is the spirit of service and sacrifice," continued Mr. Rockefeller, "that enables one to carry on worthwhile things and it is these two things that have been the guide posts in the life of Miss Tapley—Spelman is indeed fortunate in having such a woman at its head."

The speaker also paid high tribute to the board of trustees.

In conclusion Mr. Rockefeller expressed the hope that the south would

not think it impertinent on the part of the citizens of the north to help along educational lines in this section. "It is not impertinence," continued the speaker, "but appreciation that we of the north want to show in this work. We realize that you who live in this section know the negro better than we. We know that the negro problem is a hard one to solve. But this problem can be ignored. It cannot be solved by force or ill-will, but only by careful, earnest and painstaking study. We of the north are proud to follow your leadership in the solving of this problem. We of the north consider it a privilege to follow."

The growth of Spelman from a small school to the flourishing institution that it is today was touched on in the short speech of Miss Lucy Tapley. The great help and staunch support of her many friends was also spoken of in glowing terms by the president of Spelman.

Other speakers included Mrs. George Coleman, Trevor Arnett, Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia Tech; Judge Price Gilbert, F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson, Hugh N. Willet and Clark Howell. R. J. Gwinn acted as toastmaster.

Program Today.

The program for today calls for inspection by the party of Spelman college in the morning, a luncheon at the college at noon and dedication ceremonies tonight. At these ceremonies Mr. Rockefeller will formally present the building and turn over its keys to Trevor Arnett, of New York, president of the institution's board of trust.

The dedicatory words will be pronounced by Dr. Charles W. Daniel, pastor of the First Baptist church of Atlanta, and a trustee of Spelman college, while the prayer of consecration will be offered by Rev. Carter Helm Jones, pastor of the Secor Baptist church. Addresses will be made by Dr. James M. Stifler, of Evanston, Ill.; Rev. James D. Adam of Brooklyn, and Dr. John E. Whit of Anderson, S. C.

The chapel was erected with funds from estates of Mrs. Laura Spelman Rockefeller and Miss Lucy Mar Spelman and named "The Sisters' chapel."

Education - 1927

Denominational Schools

RECEIVED, DR. JOURTAN

FEB 11 1927

Savannah Priest Willed Money for Negro Missions

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—(P)—Specific bequests, totaling approximately \$200,000, to about 50 Roman Catholic churches in other parts of the country, are provided in the will of John E. McEvoy, filed in Brooklyn Thursday. The will disposes of a \$2,000,000 estate. Mr. McEvoy, dealer in Roman Catholic church supplies, died in Florida, January 25. Among the bequests is one to the Rev. Ignatus Lissner, of Savannah, Ga., for negro missions.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

AUG 5 1927

NEGRO COLLEGE TO BE ERECTED

That the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament will erect a normal school and college for negro students in the square bounded by Holly Grove, Mistletoe, Nelson and Apple streets was made known Thursday when they filed a petition with the commission council asking for permission to close Hamilton street between Nelson and Apple streets. The closing of Hamilton street between the designated limits is necessary, the petition states, if the proposed college is to have an athletic field of adequate size.

XAVIER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

A Three Years' Course leading to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy will be opened September, 1927, by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, at Xavier University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

negro voice

7-30-27

negro voice

For further information, address

The Registrar, Xavier University
5116 MAGAZINE ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Catholic.

XAVIER UNIVERSITY PUTS ON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Xavier University has arranged for a college of pharmacy to form part of its curriculum, beginning September, 1927. The course will need three years to finish, entitling the students completing it, to the degree of Graduates in Pharmacy.

It is indeed gratifying to the colored public to note that pharmacy is to be taught at Xavier. Those students who complete the course will have no difficulty in obtaining employment, as educated and well trained pharmacists are in great demand by Negro drug stores all over the country, to say nothing of the fact that students completing this course, may go into the drug business for themselves. The more our schools go in for the teaching of business and commerce, the greater the opportunities that will be awaiting students on their graduation day.

Education - 1927

Denominational Schools.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., JUNE 17

FEB 7 1927

St. Augustine's School Prepares Negro Workers

Raleigh Institution Nov
Has 500 Stu-
dents

Goold Speaks

Principal Heard at St.
Paul's Church

That the Christian spirit is one that impels the strong to bear cheerfully the burdens of the weak was the central thought of an excellent and appealing sermon delivered Sunday morning by the Rev. Edgar Goold at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Goold, who is principal of St. Augustine School at Raleigh, an institution for colored people, cited the work done there as a concrete illustration of what the Episcopal Church is doing there in helping a weaker race.

Mr. Goold was conducting the services at St. Paul's in the absence of the rector, the Rev. Robert E. Gribbin, who is in the diocese of Delaware assisting with the Bishops' crusade which was formally launched it there yesterday. Mr. Gribbin will be away next Sunday also and his place will be taken by the Rev. Warren W. Ray, rector of St. Mary's, a school for girls at Raleigh.

The announcement was made at the service Sunday that the men of the parish will hold a prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the parish house in further preparation for the Bishops' crusade.

In beginning his sermon, Mr. Goold read St. Paul's letters, various expressions of the thought that the Christian spirit leads the strong to help the weak and that it should be this way. He also cited the declaration made by Jesus as recorded in St. John's gospel that He came that men might have life and have it more abundantly. Mr. Goold recalled the spread of the gospel throughout the world and the results that have followed. Due to the power of the gospel since it came into contact with our ancestors 1,500 years ago they were civilized and English people of this day inherit the blessings of that civilization.

It is the duty of Christian people today to see that weaker people are given the benefit of this civilization, said Mr. Goold. The founding of St. Augustine's School for negroes was a definite step in that direction. Such men as Bishop Atkinson, Bishop Cheshire and Dr. Battle, President of the State University, had the vision of Christian service toward the colored people. The enterprise flourished from the first. Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of Winston-Salem Teachers' College, and the negro Suffragan Bishop, are brilliant examples of the kind of fruit this institution has borne.

There are now 500 students at St. Augustine's School, said Mr. Goold. Connected with the school is St. Agnes Hospital and the Bishop Tuttle School for training social service and welfare workers. The primary purpose of the school is to train those who will in turn train others. The program is threefold, the development of hand, head and heart concurrently. This work is done thoroughly, so much so that the institution is on the accredited list. Much emphasis is placed upon religion and character building.

St. Augustine's School contributes no little to placing North Carolina in the front ranks in negro education, Mr. Goold said. He added that he had no panacea for the adjustment of racial problems except in so far as he believed in racial development. This he defined as the Christian idea given emphasis so often in the teachings of Christ and of the Apostles. To aid in the development of the negro race is to exemplify the teaching of Jesus that to help the least of these is to help Him.

TRAINING FOR RACE LEADER

SHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17—
Dr. Robt. W. Patton, Director of the Church Institute for Negroes, is trying to solve the so-called "Race Problem" in the South through the training of an educated Negro lead-

ership. Training schools are not being established in each of the fifteen southern states. The school at Ft. Valley, Ga., was founded 25 years ago, and thus far, ten states which represents the national interests of the Episcopal Church in the education of colored people has the support of the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has denoted \$2000,000 toward the institute's \$600,000 building and equipment program. Chicago has pledged \$35,000 for a practice building, and Ohio has donated \$75,000 for another.

Episcopals Get \$20,000 for Schools

The Episcopal church headquarters in Chicago announced Saturday that Julius Rosenwald had given the American Church Institute for Negroes \$20,000 for the building and equipment programs at St. Paul's school, Lawrenceville, Va., and at the Fort Valley school, Fort Valley, Ga. The schools, which were included among the institutions in the South, will receive aid from the \$600,000 campaign which closed with the Rosenwald gift as the last donation. The Fort Valley school will be given \$300,000 for buildings and equipment. Erection of a \$35,000 Chicago building at Lawrenceville was also announced Saturday. The Rockefeller foundation has offered to contribute \$200,000 of the total amount necessary for the building program.

"The educational system of the American Church Institute for Negroes is the largest of its kind among the Colored race," stated Dr. Robert E. Patton, director of the institute. "One-fourth of the Race population of the South lives within a radius of 70 miles of our 10 schools."

"There is no race problem within the radius of influence of these schools. This situation can be duplicated anywhere in the South and the race problem permanently eliminated," the director declared.

Education-1927

Denominational Schools.

WHY THE DENOMINA- TIONAL COLLEGE SHOULD LIVE

1. It is the standard of American education, and has maintained it.

2. It is the mother of college presidents and America's most prominent educators.

3. It is the college which has furnished the church with its ministry, been tested in two wars, and not found wanting.

4. Its form of government is truly American and free from politics.

5. It is thoroughly Christian, yet free from bigotry.

6. Its scientific departments are named by scholarly, Christian men.

7. It is free from that irreligious sectarianism which denies a place to the Bible in the curriculum of study.

8. It believes in a philosophy which holds to a personal God, a divine Christ, an immortal soul, and an imperative duty.

9. It is free from agnosticism and pantheism, the greatest foes of Christian truth.

10. Fundamental in its curriculum is love for truth. It does not prejudice the student against the truth of revelation by refusing it a place in the curriculum.

11. It believes that the formative element in education is Christianity, and that any curriculum is defective which fails to teach it.

12. It believes that the words of Jesus and Paul should be studied, as well as those of Socrates and Plato.

13. It believes that teachers of youth should know the truth.

14. It is an institution born of sound doctrine, and fostered by those who have a vital faith.

15. Its educational work has been done for less money than that of any other agency. It is the greatest tax-saving institution in the State.

Denominational Schools.
FARGO, N. DAK

Addresses, Business Session Mark Eastern N. D. Conference Here

Addresses were given by Dr. I. Garland Penn of the department of educational institutions for negroes; Methodist board of education; Dr. E. C. Hickman, pastor of Kenwood Methodist church, Milwaukee; C. L. Wallace, superintendent of the Fargo district, and Frank Scott Hollett, superintendent of the Grand Forks district.

Church Work Praised

Dr. Penn said that "Lincoln relied greatly upon the Methodist church for comfort, advice and support in the struggle to maintain the Union and free the slaves, and Lincoln, while not forgetting the vast support of others said that the Methodist church sent more soldiers to the field and more nurses to the hospital than any other Christian body.

"It was, therefore, no surprise, that the same church should have sent white missionaries to the south to begin the second emancipation of the negro. This work has gone on for 60 years, until the Methodist church now operates 13 colleges and secondary schools for the education of the negro."

"The contribution to the country's uplift by these institutions has been 35,000 graduates, many of them now being teachers, ministers, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, skilled artisans and home makers.

"Likewise is the theological seminary at Atlanta, Ga., for the training of negro preachers. This is the leading theological institution for colored people in the United States."

"In his talk, Mr. Wallace declared that the "church has never really been behind religious education and has never produced a great educator like it has produced great preachers and great missionaries."

tal "We have great opportunities to mould the minds of children so that they will present a solid front in the march into the kingdom of God," said Mr. Wallace.

The A slightly different view was taken by Mr. Hollett who pointed out that in some districts religious education and work was being overdone and that the adult members of the church were being neglected.

"The problem is this," he said. "We

In addition to addresses, the churchmen heard a program of special music at the Thursday evening session, provided by the choir of the First Methodist church of Fargo, and were taken on a picture tour of India when Bishop H. Lester Smith of the Helena area, gave an illustrated lecture.

A "crime settlement"—one of those strange communities in India where the residents are prisoners in a walled city at night—was described by Bishop Smith in his illustrated lecture which ended the first day's sessions.

these communities, where, according to an old Indian custom, son is literally like father. "Here are communities," said Bishop Smith, "where the son of a burglar becomes a burglar, the son of a house robber becomes a house robber. We are work-

ing there now, teaching the children so that they will live respectable lives. During the day, the inmates of the village are allowed to go and come as they will. At night, guard see that they stay within their walls town."

s, Bishop Smith pointed out that re
s religion is not the only thing though
of in foreign missions.

“We educate them along economic lines, help them increase their earnings and, in general, aid them in becoming more useful.”

ry Bishop Smith recalled one interesting experience after another, illustrating many of them with slides from his own collection of photographs.

On one occasion, he said, he baptised every resident of five towns, starting with the mayor and members of the panchayat, or town council, and working down until he reached the poorest.

Speaking Thursday afternoon, Dr. Corliss P. Hargraves, secretary of the department of missionary education, said:

ke "During the World war we had the spectacle of two groups of nations, both of whom claimed Christ as their Lord and Master, battling the life and death."

Lord and Master, hurling themselves at each other with a fury of hatred and ingenuity in the invention of devices of torture, death and destruction, never equalled in the history of the pagan world.

"How could these nations accept Christ and yet indulge in this on slaught? These great nations pro

“And here is the teaching task of the church—to show all adults and children to what mode of living they commit themselves when they accept Christ.”

The true spirit of Christ can be brought about by religious education, Dr. Hargraves said, pointing out that "within the space of a single generation the church has changed the thinking of a nation that was wet into the first great dry nation on earth."

Good Teaching Urged
"The last six years," continued Dr. Hargraves, "I have traveled in the

many lands where our missions are located—India, the Philippines, Africa, South America, China. During these travels, I have seen sinister tides flowing—possibilities of racial conflicts such as spell disaster to the entire civilization of the world unless, somehow, the church can get mankind to accept Christ and His great teachings of the brotherhood of man under the kingdom of God. This teaching must be put into operation so that the applications of the mind of Christ, as they affect international life, can be clearly shown."

Dr. Hargraves emphasized the fact that this work can be carried out effectively through the Sunday schools and increased through weekday religious instruction in the public schools.

"Our church must erect buildings and set up courses of study and teaching methods so that they are on a par with the material and instruction in the public schools. The same is true of teachers. We must train our Sunday school teachers and must see that they are as high in quality and as skilled as those in the public schools.

"Prohibition Gaining"

Addressing the conference Thursday afternoon, Dr. Johnson declared that "prohibition in the United States is moving forward with amazing success in spite of all its highly organized and tremendously financed opposition."

"Conditions were never more favorable in the existence of the Volstead act for its satisfactory enforcement. "The people of the United States

The people of the United States, through their sovereign ballot, who for 14 years have been sending to Washington congresses, each one dryer than its predecessor, last fall capped the climax by overcoming this tremendous onslaught of wet propaganda, and not only sent to Washington a dryer congress, but defeated with a tremendous blow seven of the eight wet senators, who had for six years through the filibuster blocked all prohibition legislation. This was one of the greatest dry victories the country has witnessed in 25 years. It signed the

ns, political death warrant for all other
elr, wet senators and congressmen who
ved would attempt to block the enact-
ed ment of dry legislation. It so com-
de- pletely put to rout the wets that
ic- when the re-organization dry bill was
of called up for vote, the wets, after
naking a strenuous all-day and all-
apt night effort, could only master six
on-feeble votes in opposition to the dry
ro-measure.

Drys On Offensive

"For six years, the wets were fighting on the offensive and the drys on the defensive. Now the tables have been turned, and the drys are waging the greatest offensive battle against all wet opposition that the nation has witnessed in 100 years. We will now demand further dry legislation for the more sensible and satisfactory enforcement of the Volstead act. We must have at least three major dry measures passed by congress as soon as possible. We must have a law which will punish the bootleg buyer with a fine and prison sentence. Anyone who buys "bootleg" is not only an accomplice with the criminal boot-

leg seller, but is also an encourager of anarchy in our land. We must have another law, which will make mandatory the deportation of every foreign-born unnaturalized citizen convicted of violating the laws of our land. The fact is that 92 percent of all those convicted of violating the Volstead act are foreign-born citizens. We must also have a measure making it impossible for federal judges to give weak fines and suspended sentences.

"In spite of all the opposition to the Volstead act, largely waged by the multiplied millions contributed by the old brewery organizations, prohibition enforcement has been miraculously successful in at least four remarkable fields. First, the leaks from the bonded warehouses all have been stopped. Second, the disgraceful sacrament of wine abuses have been brought under satisfactory control. Third, the commercial alcohol permit scandals have been properly dealt with, and fourth, the high seas smuggling has been completely annihilated under the unexcelled heroic and efficient leadership of Admiral Billard of the United States coastguard service.

"Never in all our history has more heroic and sacrificial service been rendered to our country than that now being rendered by our brave boys in the coastguard service. A number of these boys not only have suffered cold but have been under the constant fire of the murderous bootlegger. A number of these brave lads have been shot down in cold blood or sent to the bottom of the icy ocean by torpedoes shot forth by the hated smugglers.

"Now, with the new re-organization bill which gives us a separate department for prohibition enforcement, and the civil service measure for selecting prohibition agents, we have every right to expect a complete rout of the criminal bootleggers. This is a battle to the finish with the lawless liquor bandits, and by the help of the Eternal, we will never cease our fighting, until they have made an unconditional surrender. Law and decency must and will prevail. Liquor and debauchery must and will go down in defeat."

**FLORIDA METHODIST
PLEDGE \$25,000 TO
AID MRS. BETHUNE**

**Conference Votes \$5,000
Year For 5 Years To
Bethune-Cookman**

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune attended the Florida and South Florida Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Florida, trying to get the ministers to realize the tremendous responsibility of Bethune-Cookman College and to place before them in a

Dr. J. W. Moulton, of the Florida Methodist Episcopal Church in Florida, is giving their whole-hearted cooperation in the work of Bethune College.

and Florida in the manner the work that is being passed in all conferences of the Episcopal Church in Florida. Dr. J. W. Moulton, Secretary of the Florida Conference, is the author of the book.

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Education - 1927.
Denominational Schools
FARGO, N. DAK

Speaker Lauds Methodists' Work in Negro Education

Addresses, Business Session Mark Eastern N. D. Conference Here

With business sessions and reports... addresses by prominent churchmen... Eastern North Dakota Methodists... council meeting in First Methodist church of Fargo.

Addresses were given by Dr. I. Garland Penn of the department of educational institutions for negroes... Methodist board of education; Dr. E. C. Hickman, pastor of Kenwood Methodist church, Milwaukee; C. L. Wallace, superintendent of the Fargo district and Frank Scott Hollett, superintendent of the Grand Forks district.

The convention, which has attracted 150 delegates, will end tonight. At that time, Rev. Raymond V. Johnson of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, will give an address on "Making America Dry." This will be Rev. Johnson's second talk on prohibition before the conference. Dr. Penn will give a second address on "Interracial Good-Will and Essentials of Life" at the evening session. In addition to the talks, there will be a special song service with music provided by the First Methodist church choir. The evening program will begin at 7:30.

Church Work Praised
"The colored people in America have a lasting debt of gratitude to the Methodist Episcopal church for having led off in their mental, moral and spiritual freedom as well as their physical freedom," said Dr. Penn in his address this afternoon, on "The Methodist Church, a Pioneer in Negro Uplift."

Dr. Penn said that "Lincoln relied greatly upon the Methodist church for comfort, advice and support in the struggle to maintain the Union and free the slaves, and Lincoln while not forgetting the vast support of others said that the Methodist church sent more soldiers to the churches than any other Christian body."

"It was, therefore, no surprise, that they will present a solid front in the same church should have sent them into the kingdom of God," said that Dr. Hargraves said, pointing out the second emancipation of the negro. This work has gone on for 600 years, Mr. Hollett who pointed out that the thinking of a nation has changed from 13 colleges and second work was being overdone and that the negro schools for the education of the church members of the church were being neglected.

"The problem is this," he said. "We have neglected the church members of the church were being neglected."

Schools Are Good
Most of the schools are Class A institutions and have 500 teachers and approximately 7,000 students, Dr. Penn pointed out.

"The property value has reached \$5,000,000 mark, while \$1,000,000 addresses by prominent churchmen Eastern North Dakota Methodists... council meeting in First Methodist church of Fargo.

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have money, we have willing work... what we need is a truer vision... In addition to addresses, the churchmen heard a program of special music at the Thursday evening session, provided by the choir of the First Methodist church of Fargo, and were taken on a picture tour of India when Bishop H. Lester Smith of the Helena area, gave an illustrated lecture.

Work Is Detailed
Bishop Smith told of the work in these communities, where, according to an old Indian custom, son is hit teaching methods so that they are on alcohol permit scandals have been the son of a burglar becomes a burglar, the son of a house robber becomes a house robber. We are working now, teaching the children and must train them to be as high in quality as those in the public schools.

Addressing the conference Thursday afternoon, Dr. Johnson declared that "prohibition in the United States boys in the coastguard service, many of these boys not only have suffered from the fire of the numerous bootleggers. A number of these brave lads have been shot down in cold blood or sent to the bottom of the icy ocean by torpedoes shot forth by the hated rum smugglers."

"Now, with the new re-organization bill which gives us a separate department for prohibition enforcement, and the civil service measure selecting prohibition agents, we are every right to expect a complete rout of the criminal bootlegger. His is a battle to the finish with the lawless liquor bandits, and by the help of the Eternal, we will have our fighting, until they have made an unconditional surrender. Law and decency must and will prevail, and will go down in defeat."

FLORIDA METHODISTS PLEDGE \$25,000 TO AID MRS. BETHUNE

Conference Votes \$5,000 A Year For 5 Years To Bethune-Cookman

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune attended the Florida and South Florida Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Florida, trying to get the sisters to realize the tremendous responsibility of Bethune-Cookman College and to place before them in a more emphatic manner the work that is being done.

A resolution was passed in the Florida Conference, January 28, at Jacksonville, to create a maintenance fund for the college, pledging to give \$25,000 five thousand dollars a year for five years. It is the hope of friends of Bethune-Cookman that this resolution will

leg seller, but is also an encourager of anarchy in our land. We must have another law, which will make mandatory the deportation of every foreign-born unnaturalized citizen convicted of violating the laws of our land. The fact is that 92 percent of all those convicted of violating the Volstead act are foreign-born. We must also have a measure making it impossible for federal judges to give weak fines and suspended sentences.

"In spite of all the opposition to the Volstead act, largely waged by the multiplied millions contributed by the old brewery organizations, the prohibition enforcement has been remarkably successful in at least four remarkable fields. First, the leaks from the bonded warehouses all have been stopped. Second, the disgraceful sacrament of wine abuses have been brought under satisfactory control. Third, the commercial alcohol permit scandals have been properly dealt with, and fourth, the high seas smuggling has been completely annihilated under the unexcelled heroic and efficient leadership of Admiral Billard of the United States coastguard service."

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COLLEGE HEAD ATTENDS MEET

Among the fifty delegates who attended the annual meeting of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church held last week at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, was President T. R. Davis of Rust College, Austin, Texas. The board recognized the fact that this college is now rated as a class A institution by the Department of Education of Texas. Professor Davis declared that marked success has been shown in the six year course has been greatly advised. There are one hundred seventy-two students in the college and 250 in the senior high at this school.

Prof. T. R. Davis

When asked as to some of the causes of deficits in budgets, increase in expenditures such as salaries, new equipment, provisions for better living conditions were given. This increase has not blighted the sacrificial spirit and the missionary attitude of the teachers, the president said. He further stated that an annual profit in dollars was not being looked for in the education of youth. The real profit, he declared, of a college, is measured in terms of influence which the lives of its students convey when they leave their alma mater.

While in the city, President Davis visited the offices of the Chicago Whip and congratulated the entire staff for the unique and formidable influence which the paper has throughout the nation.

METHODIST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS GROW

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—(By A. P. P.)—The Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes of the Board of Education, the Methodist Episcopal Church, reported to the annual meeting recently held here at Edgewater Beach Hotel, that the Negro schools and colleges of the church were in the most prosperous period of their history. The college enrollment for the scholastic year 1926-27 was ten times that of 1906-07. The

cost of operating the institutions was reported a million dollars of which the Negro in contributions and fees paid in \$650,000. 2-19-27

Corresponding Secretary W. S. Board stated in his annual report that if the capacity of the Negro schools and colleges were doubled the opportunity of serving the Negro would be only partially met. Said he, "The Negro must have better church buildings, better Sunday schools, better public schools, and more trained preachers, as well as teachers."

Secretary I. Garland Penn reported that the Negro will give this scholastic year \$50,000 on endowment and current support independent of his regular contributions through the general fund and fees in institutions. The Negro is being called to change his "whereas" or resolutions to "here" in cash deeds.

Bishop R. W. Jones of New Orleans presided over the Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes and other Negro members of the board present were Dr. Willis J. King, of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. L. M. McCoy, Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.

JUN 8 1927

Methodists Move To Aid Negro School

Richmond, June 6.—In accordance with action taken at the last meeting of the House of Bishops, Bishop Collins Denny has launched a movement in the Virginia Conference looking toward closer relations between the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the colored Methodist church. "I expect to appoint a committee to direct this work in the Virginia Conference," he said, "and already have taken steps looking toward mass meetings of Methodists in Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg and other cities."

Bishop Denny explained that while the clergy will assist in every way, it is the church's purpose to promote this undertaking largely through the laymen. T. S. Southgate, of Norfolk, conference chairman, aided by prominent laymen of Roanoke, Danville, Richmond and other points, likely will direct a large part of

the work. One of the focal points in the movement, Bishop Denny said, is Paine College, of Augusta, Ga., founded under the joint auspices of the Methodist Church, South, and the colored Methodist Church, after the Civil War, and operated today by the latter body.

New College of West Africa

WHEN the last General Conference made the Liberia Conference an integral part of the Covington Area at the home base, it was with a view to more efficient administration of that field resulting from the livelier interest necessarily consequent to the closer contact. That anticipation is being translated into fact. A canvass of the educational situation will show that in regard to the College of West Africa. Seven years ago the plan was to move the college out of Monrovia. Bishop Clair was convinced of the wisdom of rebuilding on the old site. This accordingly was agreed upon. A proposition was ratified to the effect that if the home base would promise \$15,000 toward the erection of the new buildings, the remaining \$15,000 would be raised among the constituency on the field. The Le Zoute Conference last fall gave its approval to these plans, and decision was made that the work go immediately forward.

On his last visit to Liberia, Bishop Clair made a beginning of the actual work of wrecking the old building, which had been standing since 1853. Ground-breaking for the new building, to be known as the Cox Memorial Building of the College of West Africa, was held May 25 of the present year. Concerning the success of that auspicious beginning, a letter to Bishop Clair from Mr. R. L. Embree reads as follows: 10-6-27

"Dear Bishop Clair—We had our ground-breaking exercises yesterday, and in the midst of a week's solid rain the Lord gave us a perfectly clear day—we had made no preparation for rain, and did not expect any. We took up a cash collection of \$1,556 or \$1,565. I can't seem to remember which. We'll send you a printed account later on. This came without a great deal of preparation and on short notice. We are now going to undertake a systematic canvass and campaign that will not leave anybody out nor allow anyone to get away without giving something. Our total amount on hand here in cash raised in Liberia is about \$8,000, and we are out for a total of at least \$15,000, which we expect you folks in America to match dollar for dollar. Best wishes; we are all well, though hard pressed for time and energy, as it is hot here this year.

"Sincerely yours, R. L. Embree."

Hon. P. F. Simpson was master of ceremonies. American Methodism owes it to the cause of Christian education abroad to come generously to the help of this far-reaching movement to rebuild the waste places of Liberia's educational enterprise. The government of Liberia is itself awake to the value of this institution as well as of an enlarged and more efficient general system of education for the country. Dr. B. W. Payne, secretary of public instruction for the Republic of Liberia, has recently been in the States studying methods and conferring with a group of men interested in Liberia looking toward a definite program of state and church school education. Thus begins the dawn of a new day for the enlightenment and Christianization of the neglected thousands in Liberia. Who would withhold their gifts from a mission with such promising results? Let America raise the needed \$15,000. Contributions should go to Bishop M. W. Clair, Covington, Ky., U. S. A.

The College of West Africa is the oldest school of the Republic of Liberia, having been founded as the Methodist Seminary in 1839. It was therefore quite appropriate that the government should have been represented at the ground-breaking exercises by His Excellency Edwin Barclay, Liberian Secretary of State, who also was the presiding official of the occasion. The municipal board was represented by Commissioner Aaron J. George, of the District of Monrovia. A formal address was made by Hon. D. E. Howard, vice-chairman trustee board of the college. Dr. R. V. Richards, district superintendent, and President R. L. Embree, of the college, also participated in these notable exercises. The church, with its representatives of the choir, Sunday school, and Ladies' Aid auxiliaries, assisted in the occasion. Present also were representatives from local steamship agencies and commercial houses. Hon. E. Guyatt, Consul-General for Spain, spoke on behalf of foreign representatives, and

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Denominational Schools.

910 GRADUATE FROM
METHODIST SCHOOLS

CHICAGO. (A N P)—What the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing to educate the Negro in America is indicated in the report submitted by the Board of Education of the denomination that 910 young men and women were graduated by schools and colleges conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church this year.

The largest amount of graduates came from New Orleans Gilbert College which had a class of 167, while Clark University was in the runner-up position with 102. Other institutions offering academic and college training were Morgan College, with 49, Claflin College with 53, Bethune-Cookman, 51, Haven Teachers College 41, Princess Anne Academy, 28, Walden College, 36, Morristown College, 42, Rust College, 57, Samuel Huston College 43, and Wiley College 66.

Meharry led the professional schools with 132 graduates from the three departments of the institution and Gammon Theological Seminary boasted of 32 graduates. The Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Training School awarded diplomas to eleven nurses.

Haven Home
Closes Next
Wednesday

President Randolph Of Claflin University To Deliver Commencement Address

Haven Home will hold its closing exercises of next week, May 25, at 3:30 p. m. The commencement speaker will be President J. B. Randolph of Claflin University. There will be five graduates to receive diplomas which will be awarded by the Rev. E. W. Rakestraw, pastor of Asbury M. E. church. The graduates will be Natalie Cheatham, Sallie Edith Edgerton, Teresa Jackson, Mildred Cecil, Azalia Bernice Jones, Minnie Tate Johnson, Gladys Wilhelmina Maxwell and Ellie Josephine Newton.

The closing week's activities began last night (Wednesday) with the presentation of a play, "The Last Call." The annual sermon will be delivered Sunday, May 22, by the Rev. Norman H.

Holmes, pastor of the First Congregational church, at 3:30 p. m.

This has been one of the most successful years in the history of the institution which is located on a beautifully elevated plot about five miles from the city, on the Buchalter road. The school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, North, and is headed by Miss E. Mae Comfort, as superintendent. The plant is one of the most modern in this section of the state. The enrollment this year was about ninety of whom six were boys.

The program for commencement day is as follows:

Processional.
Invocation, Rev. S. D. Ross.
Anthem (Danks)
Scripture, Arch-deacon J. H. Brown.
Duet, (The Old School-House Bell).
Ellie Newton and Gladys Maxwell.
Address, President J. B. Randolph, Claflin University.
Presentations of prizes, Miss E. Mae Comfort, superintendent.
Chorus, (Cadeets on Parade)
Presentation of Diplomas, Rev. E. W. Rakestraw.
Class song.
Benediction.

Arrangements have been made for special jitney service to and from the school on Sunday and Wednesday.

An Example Of Our Improved
Racial Attitudes

Notwithstanding the fact that reports of untoward incidents growing out of the South's inter-racial conditions do register in the public news with disheartening frequency, none but a confirmed pessimist will fail to discern that there is a light of tolerance, though oftentimes obscure, slowly but steadily diffusing an inter-racial understanding and helpfulness in this region. Lynchings, peonage, and other forms of race oppression heading the news of the South in breath-taking fashion, yet there was never a time in the history of this section when a more sincere and determined effort towards race adjustment was being fostered by so large a group of liberal-minded white and colored Southerners.

Only last Sunday in our own city one of the finest examples of the new interracial attitudes was seen when an audience of white and colored persons filled Epworth M. E. Church, South, and heard a sermon by Bishop Collins Denny of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, and an address by Rev. Dr. J. A. Martin, editor of Sunday School Literature of the C. M. E. Church on behalf of Paine College, Georgia, for education of Negro youth, while music was furnished by a Negro Baptist chorus. On this occasion at one fell swoop both race and denominational intolerance went by the board.

Specifically the meeting was held on behalf of Payne College, of Augusta, Ga., to the sup-

port of which the Southern white Methodist church gives from \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually, and whose five presidents during its 45 years of existence have been selected from the M. E. Church, South, but the ultimate import of the meeting will not be bound by whatever benefits may be derived from it by any particular institution. This meeting comes of that light which is diffusing interracial understanding and helpfulness and will be reflected in still more and better understanding. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Thomas S. Southgate, who is a leading business man and one of the most eminent lay churchmen of his day. He introduced the colored speaker. When men of his type affirm the query, "Am I my brother's keeper," the best that is hoped for in our civilization is accelerated.

Negro Education Given
Impetus In Interracial
Meeting Held HereWhite and Colored Methodists Plead For
Paine College At Epworth M. E. Church
Before Large Audience Of Both Races

Impetus was given the State Campaign to raise funds for Paine College, Augusta, Ga., Sunday afternoon when an interracial meeting of the most wholesome import was held at Epworth M. E. Church, South, with Bishop Collins Denny, of the Southern Methodist Church and Rev. Dr. J. A. Martin, of Nashville, Tenn., editor of Sunday School Literature of the Colored Methodist Church, addressing a large audience of white and colored in behalf of Negro education, specifically in behalf of the College. The service was one of a series being held throughout the State in interest of the Georgia institution, which is supported in the main by the M. E. Church, South. Fifty members of the First Baptist Church choir, Bute street, rendered Negro spirituals during the services.

Mr. Southgate Presided

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Thomas S. Southgate, who introduced Dr. Martin, who is also vice president of Paine College and who has been sent out by the church to speak in behalf of the institution. In introducing Dr. Martin, Mr. Southgate said the former had come to make an appeal for more than sympathy for the effort on the part of the colored race to uplift itself.

Paine College, of Augusta, was founded 45 years ago for the purpose of educating Negroes of the South. During that time it has had five presidents, every one of whom has been selected from the M. E. Church, South. The church has in the meantime contributed from \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually for the operation

of the school, a fact testifying to the careful oversight the Southern Methodist Church has exercised in the matter of Negro education under its supervision and the close relationship existing between the M. E. Church, South, and the C. M. E. Church. Since Paine was founded 10,000 Negroes have received some part of their education there and have been doing untold good for the advancement of the race. Mr. Southgate told of the value of education but warned against its dangers if it were not sufficiently seasoned with religion, citing the German prior to the World War as an example. He said:

Object of Paine College

"It is the effort of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to lighten this load of education with religion. This, in a word, is the object of

"Bishop Moses Hugh Paine was sent out in 1846 to ordain Negro bishops, and as poor as the church was at that time, a church was set up and \$1,000,000 worth of property was given. Bishop Paine then gave \$25,000 for the establishment of Paine Institute, which has since come to be known as Paine College."

It is now a college for the training of Negro teachers and preachers. The Methodist Church has always cooperated with the institution, and a bishop of the Methodist Church has always been the president of the board of trustees. Bishop Darlington is the incumbent. Bishop Denny said:

The Negro of the South

"There is no such class of Negroes in the world as those in the South and it is our duty to raise them, to educate them and train them as they should be trained."

He said that he had often been asked the question as to what need the Negroes had for education, and that it was simply answered. In answering the question, he picked prominent figures throughout the church history and said that the reason that they had been chosen and had become prominent in religious leadership was because they were the best educated men in the world. He cited John Wyckliffe, who first translated the Bible into English, Martin Luther, John Wesley and others. He said:

Religious Education

"Everything that we are come through religious education, and that is what Paine College is doing."

"This is no fad. We want to see that they have every privilege according to our ideals of education and religion."

Paine College now has a plant valued at \$400,000. Its courses run to the degrees of A. B., B. S., and B. Th., with special emphasis upon social sciences.

Bishop Denny's Remarks

After introduction by Mr. Southgate, Bishop Denny prefaced his remarks by saying:

"In the entire annals of Protestant work there has been no more marvelous nor more successful work than that among the Negroes. Before the Civil War there were 207,000 Negro members of the Methodist Church. In the aftermath of the war the Negroes were the prey of propagandists who preached that the church would tend to bring them back to slavery, and in a few years the colored membership fell off to about 67,000. It was not long, however, before the mistake was seen and the Negroes returned to the church, asking that they be set up as a separate unit."